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INDEX NO. 451625/2020

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1	SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF NEW YORK: CIVIL TERM: PART 3
2	X
3	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY LETITIA  JAMES, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW  YORK,
4	PLAINTIFF,
5	Index No:
6	-against- 451625/2020
7	THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., WAYNE LAPIERRE, WILSON PHILLIPS, JOHN FRAZER, and JOSHUA POWELL,
8	DEFENDANTS.
9	X Status Conference
10	Via Microsoft Teams December 10, 2021
11	BEFORE:
12	THE HONORABLE JOEL M. COHEN
13	JUSTICE
14	APPEARANCES:
15	STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL LETITIA JAMES
16	Attorneys for the Plaintiff 28 Liberty Street
17	New York, NY 10005 BY: Jonathan Conley, Esq.
18	Monica Connell, Esq. Emily Stern, Esq.
19	Jamie Sheehan, Esq.
20	BREWER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS Attorneys for Defendant NRA, Inc.
21	750 Lexington Avenue - 14th Floor New York, NY 10022
22	BY: Svetlana Eisenberg, Esq. David J. Partida, Esq.
23	
24	Appearances Continued on next page:
25	

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2	
3	CORRELL LAW GROUP
4	Attorneys for Defendant Wayne LaPierre 250 Park Avenue - 7th Floor New York, NY 10177
5	BY: P. Kent Correll, Esq.
6	WINSTON & STRAWN, LLP
7	Attorneys for Defendant Wilson Phillips 200 Park Avenue
8	New York, NY 10166 BY: Seth C. Farber, Esq.
9	
10	GAGE SPENCER & FLEMING, LLP Attorneys for Defendant John Frazer 410 Park Avenue
11	New York, NY 10022 BY: William B. Fleming, Esq.
12	DI. WIIIIAM D. LICMING, DOG.
13	AKIN GUMP STRAUSS HAUER & FELD, LLP Attorneys for Defendant John Frazer
14	2001 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006
15	BY: Mark J. MacDougall, Esq. Thomas P. McLish, Esq.
16	Samantha Block, Esq.
17	WINSTON & STRAWN, LLP Attorneys for Christopher Cox
18	1901 L Street Washington, D.C. 20036
19	BY: Matthew Saxon, Esq.
20	
21	
22	
23	VANESSA MILLER Senior Court Reporter
24	
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THE COURT: All right. Well, we have a variety of issues. Let me just hit a couple quickly just so I make

I know the parties were intending to propose a new discovery schedule, I don't know that I received it yet.

MS. CONNELL: Your Honor, you did.

THE COURT: Maybe I just missed it.

MS. CONNELL: Your Honor, you did, and I believe you already signed it, so that's been taken care of.

THE COURT: All right. Check that one off.

This is an overarching point, especially given that there's going to be more discovery. The issues we'll deal with today, we'll certainly go through. I think in order to be responsive to you all, I am going to raise again the question of a Discovery Master, at least, just to get you through the end of discovery. I do have a particular recommendation in mind of one of my colleagues who retired recently who is Judge Peter Sherwood, who is, in my judgment, a very good candidate for this kind of thing. I would ask you to think seriously about that because he'd be able to -- I know I'm writing a check on his account on this point, but he would be able to be more responsive, I think, than I will be able to as best that I can just because of the docket size. You hadn't had a lot of discovery fights, but if I can read the winds correctly,

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1 that's starting to change a bit.

All right. So let's go through some of these issues. I have thought about them, I'll give you my thoughts and then let you, at least the side that's on the wrong side of those thoughts, can argue about it. The motion to dismiss the NRA's amended counterclaims, we obviously have a bit of a confusing situation. I am not going to prohibit the Attorney General from seeking to dismiss the counterclaims, and so that can proceed. I do understand the somewhat confusing aspect of it.

There was an answer with counterclaims, then there was an amended complaint. And so does that start us anew?

I think the answer is arguably not because counterclaims are independent of the complaint and you can keep counterclaims alive in any event. But there was a new pleading, and I can understand what was going through the Attorney General's office's mind as to whether and when they had to respond to it. So given the general principle that things should be resolved on the merits rather than through foot faults and like, I'm going to permit that briefing to go forward.

And what else needs to be decided on that? I take it that waiting for my view on that has kind of stopped things.

Ms. Connell, do you want to --

MS. CONNELL: Your Honor, it's just a matter of

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1 setting a briefing schedule on that. We've said we're happy 2 to proceed with our previously-filed motion to dismiss, that's already been on the docket for many months. 3 So did they change their counterclaim 4 THE COURT: 5 at all in response to the amended? MS. CONNELL: Very little, your Honor. 6 7 extent they raised any of those changes as somewhat -- as material in a way that we didn't see it, I may ask for a 8 9 couple of extra pages in the reply, but --10 THE COURT: Right. But, again, the First 11 Department law is pretty clear that the movant has the right 12 to apply on their existing motion to an amended pleading. 13 So I guess turning to the counterclaim plaintiffs, 14 how long -- obviously, this has been out there for a while. 15 How long would you need to respond? You guys are the 16 counterclaimed plaintiffs on my left here, right? 17 MS. EISENBERG: Certainly, your Honor. THE COURT: 18 Can I just ask you to go to the mic? 19 MS. EISENBERG: Yes, I would be happy to. 20 Your Honor, to answer your question, we would like 21 30 days to respond. However, to preserve the record, we think that the motion would be untimely, we reserve all 22 23 rights to object to it on the ground. And we also think 24 that the Attorney General defaulted, basically, and we are

entitled to move for default because her reply was due three

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1	months ago.
2	THE COURT: Okay. There's actually no formal
3	motion in front of me. The issue was raised, I'm giving you
4	my thinking on it, which is why I assume you all sent me
5	letters about it, and I don't think default is the
6	appropriate response. But if you want to make a motion, you
7	obviously preserve your record. The thing about these
8	letters are they're not motions and there are no orders. So
9	if you want to make a motion or make that part of your
10	opposition, then you're perfectly fine to do it, but
11	MS. EISENBERG: And I appreciate it very much, your
12	Honor.
13	What about the fact that they still haven't filed a
14	reply? Does the Court agree that their reply should've been
15	filed?
16	THE COURT: Reply to what?
17	MS. EISENBERG: To our counterclaim.
18	THE COURT: Well, they've moved to dismissed this;
19	right?
20	MS. EISENBERG: But they didn't seek to apply that
21	motion to the counterclaim but for the deadline for their
22	reply, and the rules are very clear 20 days after, you have
23	to reply unless you move before and they didn't.
24	THE COURT: Well, but the rule is is that the
25	party can you're saying they didn't tell me in time that

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they were going to apply their motion to the new one?

Okay. Look, there are plenty of grounds in the CPLR for me to permit some leeway from this kind of confusion, which is

You know, you can make whatever motion you want is the bottom line. I don't think that default is an appropriate response to what happened, but go for it.

MS. EISENBERG: Certainly, your Honor.

I think, you know, obviously, a motion for default is Draconian remedy and we would like to have to avoid to move for that, but we've been prejudiced, the NRA has been prejudiced because we don't know what she denies, what she admits, what she says she doesn't know anything about and what --

THE COURT: Well, but a motion to dismiss is instead of that, and if they lose their motion to dismiss, then you get an answer. That's the way it works; right?

MS. EISENBERG: Right. But we have a note of issue date coming up and --

THE COURT: Well, there's another thing in the mix here where I -- my understanding was that the parties have held off on discovery on the counterclaim until the motion to dismiss was decided, which I think -- I'm not a big fan of stays, but in this case, you've got enough to do on the main claim that I would be okay with a discovery proceeding

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in two tracks on that, as long as we end up being finished without too much delay.

I mean, I'd like to get this briefed quickly and decided quickly so we can get on with it. So you won't be prejudiced in the sense that there should not be a note of issue filed with respect — that covers the counterclaim until we have a discovery schedule, and it expires on the counterclaim; right? So whatever your discovery schedule is, and I don't remember it as I sit here right now, does it make provision for discovery on the counterclaim?

MS. EISENBERG: No, your Honor. It assumes that all discovery will be done.

THE COURT: All right. Well, we need to amend that, because, again, there's so many letters coming my way. I believe that one of them suggested that we have an extension of the discovery time for the counterclaim.

MS. EISENBERG: Your Honor, respectfully, under the Commercial Division rules there is no stay. It's their burden to show why a stay is required. I can see why it was prudent to have a stay back in June, but, you know -- or July, apologies, so many months later. And what we're effectively doing is guaranteeing that there's going to be further delay and my client wants to have this case tried and be over with.

THE COURT: I understand. Well, you know, stays

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are discretionary. Again, we're dealing still with letters and me giving you comments. If you all need to make a motion for a stay or a motion to amend the discovery schedule, go ahead. I'm just telling you my strong inclination is to proceed promptly with the briefing on the motion given that the discovery, it seems to me, does not overlap really in any material way. And to the extent it does overlap, it's already being done. I would hold off on the unique discovery in connection with the counterclaim until I determine whether it's a viable claim.

So you can make the motion. I'm just telling you that unless you come up with something, I haven't thought of yet, that's the way I'm going to go. So it's a question of how you want to spend your time and money. Okay. But I do think you then need to either make a motion for a stay of discovery on the counterclaim along with a proposed discovery schedule. I think it would be a lot more efficient for all of you, having heard what I just said, to just come up with an amended schedule. But I don't have the ability to stop people from making motions. So there you go.

Let me turn to the Powell documents, which is an interesting conundrum. Is that Mr. MacDougall?

MR. MACDOUGALL: Yes.

THE COURT: Can we switch sides for a second?

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I'll tell you what I think makes sense and then you can -- I think that the privilege calls on NRA documents should be made by the NRA's counsel. The privilege belongs to the NRA, not to Mr. Powell, which really just leaves the logical question of a logistical question of how we do that.

It seems to me, Mr. MacDougall, that Akin Gump should be able to delineate in its document review any communications that might be Mr. Powell privileged, meaning, conversations between Mr. Powell and yourself or anyone else, and, certainly you can review all of that. And I assume you can also, through metadata, search for any documents where the only people on it are Mr. Powell and lawyers for the NRA. And it seems to me those documents should be sent to the NRA for review to make privilege determinations, because, effectively, it seems to me documents that Mr. Powell sent or received on his NRA e-mail belong to the NRA, not Mr. Powell. He may have custody of them and, therefore, have an obligation in discovery to produce any that are non-privileged, but that decision, in my opinion, should be made by the NRA's counsel.

So with that, let me let you go.

MR. MACDOUGALL: Yes, your Honor.

There's really just two equities we're trying to protect with regard to our client --

THE COURT: And you don't want to be disqualified,

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1 which I understand. 2 MR. MACDOUGALL: That's the first one, and that's a big one, yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: But the way I'm describing it, the 4 only basis I would think that they could possibly argue is 5 if you looked at privileged documents, but since you're not 6 7 going to be doing the privilege review, you're just going to be identifying those that go to the NRA for the initial 8 9 review, that issue shouldn't come up. 10 MR. MACDOUGALL: Well, except, your Honor, for the 11 second issue, which is that, A, we haven't looked at them 12 for the reason the Court just articulated, and they're a mix 13 of e-mails, text messages. Mr. Powell was heavily involved with the Brewer firm's work. So there's a lot of chatter, a 14 15 lot of recollections and reflections, and it actually 16 crosses over into the period of time when he had his own 17 counsel.

> So the second concern we have is that -- and I quess the preset for this, and this may not have emerged yet in the litigation, Mr. Powell is not aligned at all with the NRA --

> > THE COURT: I got that.

MR. MACDOUGALL: The only thing he has in common is he's on the same side of the "V" --

THE COURT: But I think the kind of documents

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matter. E-mails, even if there's an e-mail string, I assume that the metadata will help you figure out, because the only thing you're solving for is if there's an e-mail string between, let's say, Mr. Powell and the Brewer firm, and in the middle of it, he sends an e-mail to his own counsel saying, Well, what do you think of all this, that would be -- the metadata on that would be distinguishable because it would then be the top of the chain would be an e-mail between Mr. Powell and his counsel. And it just means once you do that, you shouldn't read the rest of this and then you can take the position that that top one is privileged and not produce that to the NRA for their review.

I think text messages is a little more complicated. I just had a trial where exactly -- you know, whether you waived them and they're indistinguishable and the metadata probably get all confused. So the question is how do you deal with that.

MR. MACDOUGALL: And I think I have a proposed solution that will accommodate the Court's concerns.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACDOUGALL: And this is sort of, a you know, a seque from me doing the criminal side where the thinking is that the Court is familiar with. We would have a lawyer in our firm uninvolved with the representation of Mr. Powell, a former federal prosecutor, look through everything

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and make the cut and not disclose to us anything that she'd found. We would turn over, at the Court's discretion, documents that are NRA-privileged documents to the NRA, and we would do that and preserve, through the metadata analysis, what belongs to Mr. Powell and what belongs to --

THE COURT: I mean, that seems sensible to me. I guess the question is would that person need to review documents that the metadata show are simply between Mr. Powell and NRA counsel.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  MACDOUGALL: Probably not, depending on who else is on the e-mails.

THE COURT: Well, yeah.

MR. MACDOUGALL: You know, that's why it's --

THE COURT: Yeah. Look, that seems to me to be a rational compromise and a practical one, which is if there is a doubt when they look at the metadata as to whether it's privileged or not, or whether it's a communication with counsel or not, having somebody who's walled off to take a look at it and make the initial question of whether it raises any issue at all. But I don't think the person should be reviewing — or needs to be involved with documents where, on its face, it's just a communication between Mr. Powell and NRA counsel. And the ones where it may or may not be, where it may have Mr. Powell and counsel and other people, I think that's one where it would make

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sense to me, without harming Akin Gump's ability to continue, to have some walled-off person just look at it and say, yeah, this should go be to the NRA, this is an NRA privilege issue, or, actually, this has nothing to do with that, or — the real concern is if it includes Mr. Powell privileged information.

Now it's not clear to me how a document that includes, as a recipient or a sender, Mr. Powell, NRA counsel and then other people would be privileged as against the NRA, but does the NRA have any objection to that approach?

MS. EISENBERG: Yes, your Honor, we do.

THE COURT: Can you switch positions for a second? You can be a juror for a couple of minutes if you want. If you want to sit closer, it's up to you.

MS. EISENBERG: Your Honor, we completely agree that it is the NRA who should be reviewing its potentially-privileged documents with privilege, if anything because, we know we have the institutional knowledge and the context to assess the communications —

THE COURT: Right.

MS. EISENBERG: -- often times.

THE COURT: There's no disagreement. It's just a question of how do they handle the practical question of, you know, they shouldn't necessarily pick up the entire set

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of his documents and send them to you because it might include privileged documents of his own.

MS. EISENBERG: Right. And they should be able to isolate those and give us everything that involves communications with the NRA's lawyers.

THE COURT: Right. And some parts can be isolated. But from my experience, especially with text strings and multiple e-mails, there may be some subset where it's not as obvious, and so we're just trying to solve for that.

MS. EISENBERG: Right. I think we need to understand more specifically what technology they are using and if it's, in fact, unsolvable on their end, given the technology that they use, given my experience, that is something that I have been able to solve.

And also just to understand what's the timing, because in their letter, they just say, like, they may be privileged. I don't understand why Mr. Powell would be forwarding privileged communications along to the NRA to a third party. So it's also their premise that those communications have privilege, but I question that.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. MacDougall is in a difficult position because he hasn't read them yet. So we're just trying to get over the hurdle of them being concerned, and which I understand --

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MS. EISENBERG: Right.

THE COURT: -- if they go down this road and they read privileged stuff, then somebody may argue that -- I don't want that.

So let me just give you the guidance and then you should be able to work it out. I agree that for documents that are identified as potentially privileged on behalf of the NRA, that the NRA should make that decision and that any documents that Akin Gumps, when you look at them, they just have Mr. Powell and NRA counsel and just other NRA people, but that's it, that the NRA should be able to make the first call on that. There will be some judgment calls, it seems to me anyway just the messiness of documents in general, where, in good faith, somebody at Akin Gumps should be able to look at it and say, Well, look, based on the metadata, it's not clear so why don't we have this formal prosecutor look at it. And if it is, in fact, Powell privileged for whatever reason, then they can take that position, but if there's any doubt as to whether it's privileged, that call should be made by the NRA if it's an NRA privilege.

So I just want you to work out a logistical plan to do that. I don't think anyone should put themselves in a position to stop representing Mr. Powell just because they're trying to solve this in a responsible way; okay?

So that's what I'd like you to do. If you call for

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something reasonable, Akin Gump should be comfortable. not going to disqualify them for following my own rulings as to how to find something out. And if this prosecutor happens to see something that she looks at and says, Oh, my gosh, this was privileged, she's not part of this team So I think that's a practical way to do it. anyway.

> MS. EISENBERG: Right.

If I may, your Honor, like, I don't understand why Mr. Powell may have forwarded privileged communications to a third party. It may be that he exceeded his authority.

THE COURT: That would be -- it's a different So we can come up with lots of hypotheticals, but it could be that Mr. Powell got a non-privileged document that included the Brewer firm and Ackerman and 5,000 other people and then sent that to Akin Gump for advice. Now, whether he sent it on the NRA's server, there's other issues there. But as you and I sit here right now, we don't know what permutations might exist, it's all I'm saying. I'm trying to be practical.

It sounds like Akin Gump is trying to work this in a responsible way. If there is an issue as to whether it could conceivably be either privileged from Mr. Powell's perspective, or he would be at risk of not producing something that they believe is not privileged. But in the first instance, that decision should be an NRA call.

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MS. EISENBERG: Certainly, your Honor.

I think, like I said, opposing -- not opposing counsel, but co-defense counsel does not have ability to really speak about what's in those documents because he hasn't looked at them.

> THE COURT: Correct.

MS. EISENBERG: But what he does have the ability to do and speak to his own client to understand a little bit better about the context in what are in these e-mails. what I would ask for is, as we try to work through it practically which is what the NRA would like to do as well, is we'd like to get a little bit more information about the timing and who and why and so that the technical -- so that the technology can be leveraged to the fullest extent.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I would imagine they would be fine having a conversation. And I would be surprised if you can't work this out. I'm just telling Akin Gump that if we do a reasonable approach, I'm not going to disqualify you if there's some inadvertent thing that happens with respect to somebody who's not on the litigation team, and I think you'll work it out.

MS. EISENBERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The next thing on my list is the --

MS. CONNELL: Your Honor, I'm sorry.

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1 THE COURT: Oh.

MS. CONNELL: Can I speak?

THE COURT: You have a horse in this race, okay.

MS. CONNELL: Your Honor, I'm not trying to throw a fly in the ointment. This sounds great. We're just trying to get these documents that we've been trying to get for six months. Fact discovery under the two-month extension we've already sought closes February 15th. We already are waiting for documents that the NRA's been reviewing for privilege from their independent auditor for six months. So I would just ask, not that the Court can do this today, but that we agree to reasonable timelines and also cautioning --

THE COURT: Well, this should catch up. In other words, whatever's going to happen with these documents should be no more delayed -- well, the NRA's review, I don't know what the volume is, but they presumably -- if these are documents he sent or received from his NRA dot whatever e-mail, the NRA presumably already had them in their privilege review already. And if they are using any kind of a reasonable search platform, they'll be able to tell that they've already done a review of these same things, I would imagine.

MS. CONNELL: That's true.

There is another e-mail account, at least one that

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1 was used. I hope that will work, but I just wanted to bring 2 that to the Court's attention.

> THE COURT: Yeah. Look, I have not gotten my hand into how long this is taking, which is why Judge Sherwood, or somebody, would be an excellent candidate to watch over That does sound like a long time, but I'm sure the defendants have all sorts of reasons why it has been.

So the short answer is I am not looking at what we just talked about where Akin Gump is creating a sort of a crack in the regular schedule. Everything should move quickly and I can imagine that Akin Gump will cooperate to get that to happen.

MS. CONNELL: I hope so, your Honor. But I would want the parties to understand --

> THE COURT: Well, hope springs eternal.

MS. CONNELL: The second thing is there is a concern -- and just the fact that the e-mail has the Brewer firm on it doesn't mean it's privileged. The prior firm does a lot of non-privileged --

THE COURT: I completely agree. The only question is who makes the initial determination on privilege and that, as you know, is the client. Not the -- you know, it's a company, not the individual.

MS. CONNELL: We're happy we have a system where we'll get all the documents, and I'll note that exception.

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THE COURT: I wouldn't get happy yet because it
hasn't happened, but let's hope.

MS. CONNELL: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Cox arbitration documents, I don't know who's going to -- who are the combatants on this. It does seem to me that a subpoena in a lawsuit is, "unless otherwise required by law". So that the fact that people agree to confidentiality in an arbitration does not mean it is immune from subpoena. It may be something that would be protected by the confidentiality order in this case so that it doesn't go beyond the parties. But that's my initial lean is that if it's relevant to a lawsuit, it can still be discoverable.

I don't even know who the --

MR. SAXON: Your Honor, this is Matt Saxon for Mr. Cox from the law firm of Winston & Strawn.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SAXON: Just to set a little bit of background, Chris Cox was the head of the NRA's lobbying group for about 20 years. He was, effectively, the number-two person in the organization. He resigned in the summer of 2019, was involved in arbitration with the NRA, and then he was subpoenaed in this action by the New York Attorney General, and the NRA objected to him producing documents from the underlying arbitration.

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Cox has no objection to producing the documents, but is caught in the middle a little bit of a dispute between the NRA and the NYAG. On the one hand, we need to protect our client against any claim from the NRA that he violated any confidentiality provision. On the other hand, we want to comply with the subpoena, obviously. And as you may have seen in our letter, we question the NRA's factual basis for claiming confidentiality based on some of the things they said publicly about the underlying arbitration, and I'm happy to get into that. I know it's been a long morning, so --

THE COURT: Well, I don't know that the document-by-document thing is ripe just yet; right? Right now, there's just an overarching question about whether the confidentiality provision, or restriction in connection with the arbitration, broadly prohibits the Attorney General from subpoening the information; am I correct that that's the broader question?

MR. SAXON: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the confidentiality agreement, or order, whatever it is in the arbitration, does have an exception for situations where production would be required by law, otherwise required by law; right?

MR. SAXON: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And typically, in confidentiality

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agreements, at least in my experience, that means if you're ordered by a Court to produce this, then you produce it.

MR. SAXON: Yes, we agree with that. And we cited some cases in our letter that support that position, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. EISENBERG: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's see what the NRA's views are.

MS. EISENBERG: First, if I may just go back for one second.

As far as the Aronson documents, the representation made by opposing counsel creates the impression that we have been delaying certain productions, or late, but I certainly disagree with that, but I know that the Judge doesn't want us to get into that right now. Just for the record, I dispute that impression that was created.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. EISENBERG: Now, in terms of Mr. Cox's documents, to be clear, the NRA from fairly early on said that we have no objection to Mr. Cox or the NRA producing the documents that were produced in the arbitration by Mr. Cox through the NRA or by the NRA to Mr. Cox, and the Attorney General expressly rejected that offer. So what they're really asking for --

THE COURT: You're talking about the underlying

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documents that were exchanged? 1 2 MS. EISENBERG: Right. Like, when he worked with the NRA and he e-mailed people about --3 Right. Well there would be no 4 THE COURT: 5 argument --6 MS. EISENBERG: Sorry? 7 THE COURT: There would be no argument not to produce that anyway. 8 9 MS. EISENBERG: Right, right. 10 THE COURT: They're not really conceding anything 11 and neither are you because that --12 MS. EISENBERG: Right. 13 THE COURT: The fact that something is exchanged 14 in an arbitration doesn't imbue it with more confidentiality 15 than it would either have or not have. I assume you're 16 talking about the litigation documents during the 17 arbitration briefing and the like? 18 MS. EISENBERG: Right. And I'm not willing to 19 concede the point that it's not work product or whatever. 20 But we offered to do that, we offered to turn over the 21 underlying documents, historical e-mails and texts. What we object to is what you said, briefs, motions, things like 22 23 that. And we have a number of objections, including the law 24 that we cited. I appreciate the Court's comments about that 25 exception and I will take that into consideration.

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THE COURT: Let me just make sure I understand.

Mr. Saxon, can you just go on mute for a second? I think

we're getting some feedback from your line.

So what is it exactly -- if the underlying evidence, the documents back and forth, is something that will just have to be produced and it's either covered by the confidentiality order in our case or it isn't, what is it about the Court or the arbitration papers that is qualitatively different? Presumably, the only thing that's confidential are the facts, not the legal arguments.

MS. EISENBERG: No, it is the legal arguments precisely because the NRA -- Mr. Cox agreed contractually that any dispute arising out of his employment agreement would be arbitrated through a confidential arbitration.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. EISENBERG: And there's law that says that you have to respect that. There's public interest in respecting parties' expectation that it will remain confidential even in the face of a subpoena.

THE COURT: All right. Just give me one second.

Do you not agree that the required-by-law exception has been interpreted to apply that to include compliance with the subpoena?

MS. EISENBERG: No, your Honor. Whatever cases have been cited are distinguishable, and the cases that we

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cite are on point, and under those cases, it's not required by law.

THE COURT: All right. Well, look, my lean would be, in the absence of a motion, that it's probably discoverable, that this sounds like one where you need to have motion practice because it's a legal issue. It may be a bit thorny.

If the AG just wants to give me their position.

MS. CONNELL: I do, your Honor. Thank you.

Your Honor, as an initial matter, we believe the NRA has waived any confidentiality here. It produced materials from the arbitration. In the bankruptcy, it failed the bankruptcy proceeding, and it caused Mr. Cox to produce the materials from the bankruptcy proceeding to the unsecured creditors committee in the bankruptcy proceeding. So it has waived confidentiality. There's not good-faith basis to assert that.

The second thing is that there's a number of cases that Mr. Cox and the AG had asserted that the required-by-law provision clearly covers this, we literally litigated this issue with the NRA and won. They cannot use privacy and confidentiality agreements to avoid their regulator and to avoid process-like subpoenas, and they've been doing that to slow discovery in this action and we need it to proceed.

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1	THE COURT: Well, I would just make a motion to
2	compel. I mean, the motion to compel I haven't heard
3	anything that makes me disagree with what you just said, but
4	without a motion, I can't issue an order.
5	MS. CONNELL: Your Honor, may I ask for I will
6	submit the
7	THE COURT: You can do it by order to show cause.
8	MS. CONNELL: Okay.
9	THE COURT: You can have an expedited briefing
10	hopefully that you can agree on. But this should be, like,
11	no more than a week a side to write papers. Let's get it
12	resolved quickly.
13	MS. CONNELL: Perfect. Thank you, your Honor.
14	That's what I wanted to ask for.
15	THE COURT: All right. See how quickly we're
16	getting through these issues? If only the rest of the case
17	can go this fast.
18	The next thing I have on my list is the Attorney
19	General's responses and objections to the NRA's second set
20	of document requests.
21	MS. EISENBERG: Yes, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Does this relate to the counterclaim?
23	MS. EISENBERG: No, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: It doesn't.
25	MS. EISENBERG: We disagree on that issue.

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28 1 All right. But it relates to the 2 counterclaim; right? 3 MS. EISENBERG: Well, that's their position. That's not our position. 4 THE COURT: All right. 5 MS. EISENBERG: So, your Honor, just to frame the 6 7 issue, at the end of August of 2019, Letitia James made the 8 statement that the NRA is a criminal enterprise. 9 repeated that statement in early September. We served a 10 series of requests on the New York Attorney General related 11 to those and other statements. In other words, if she had a 12 basis for making that statement --13 THE COURT: Were these statements before she was Attorney General? 14 15 MS. EISENBERG: Exactly. 16 Okay. And so what -- okay. THE COURT: 17 MS. EISENBERG: And so what we want to know is what 18 was the basis for her accusing my client of engaging in 19 crime on an enterprise level. If she had a basis for it, we 20 want to see what it was. If she did not, then the answer 21 should be simple. We don't have any of the documents. 22 Why would -- for the main claim in 23 this case, which is she's the Attorney General beginning on 24 a certain date, what's the relevance of whatever she said in

terms of with respect to the merits of this case?

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1	MS. EISENBERG: It goes to the credibility and the
2	motivation of the accuser, your Honor. It kind of harkens
3	back to the
4	THE COURT: Well, again, why is that relevant?
5	MS. EISENBERG: Because that's who the accuser is
6	and her credibility is at issue.
7	THE COURT: Well, the office of the Attorney
8	General is the accuser well, is the plaintiff just to not
9	use charged terms. You know, I get it that there's a
LO	counterclaim around some of that, but
L1	MS. EISENBERG: Even if we didn't have a
L2	counterclaim, our defense is that it's a
L 3	politically-motivated lawsuit and this is somebody who went
L 4	ahead and accused the NRA of being a criminal enterprise
L 5	before seeing a single shred of evidence
L 6	THE COURT: Well, let me ask you a hypothetical:
L 7	Let's assume you have a politically-motivated decision to
L 8	file a lawsuit that has merit; is that a defense? In other
L 9	words, if the lawsuit has merit, why does it matter why it
20	was brought? If it doesn't have merit, why does it matter
21	why it was brought?
22	MS. EISENBERG: Well, our point is that it doesn't
23	have merit, and
24	THE COURT: So you'd win anyway.
25	MS. EISENBERG: Well

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The question is when will her statements be, in any way, a deciding factor. Either the claim has merit, in which case, whatever statements were made before she was Attorney General -- it's hard to understand why that would change the result. In other words, otherwise, if those statements had never been made and those views had never been held, the Attorney General's office, the State of New York, would win. It's unclear to me why statements in advance would change that result.

Is there some case you can cite as to why that would be true?

MS. EISENBERG: Well, I don't have a case, your Honor, but it's just, to me, it's through common sense. she had evidence that went to the issues at issue in this case, whether it was negative evidence or exculpatory evidence, it certainly relates to her claims here, and if she didn't, it relates to her credibility. So for that reason, our position is that the requests that we have served are certainly germane to the Attorney General's complaint against the NRA. But, in any case, that's another reason why, separately, we request for a stay in the counterclaims because it seems to be very one-sided.

MR. CORRELL: Your Honor, may I speak to that point? Shall I go to the mic?

THE COURT: Yes, please. Otherwise, then the

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folks on the screen can't hear you.

MR. CORRELL: You asked for a case, the case is cited in my reply papers, it's Pokoik versus Norsel Realties, 55 Misc. 3d 1208(A), Supreme Court New York County 2017, and it was affirmed, it was modified. It's on Page 14 of my reply brief, but the problem is it says, "New York Courts have held that because derivative actions bind absent interest holders, they take on the attributes of a class action and a plaintiff must therefore demonstrate that he will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the shareholders and the corporation and that he is free of adverse personal interest or animus. If a plaintiff cannot demonstrate such representation, the derivative causes of action will be dismissed." So there are derivative —

THE COURT: So you're saying it's relative, there's one derivative action at least that I'm aware of.

MR. CORRELL: I'm pointing out that there -- I'm concerned, my client is also concerned, about having someone driving a derivative claim on behalf of a corporation that hasn't demonstrated animus to the corporation and is seeking to dissolve the corporation in the same action.

THE COURT: Ms. Connell?

MS. CONNELL: Thank you, your Honor.

First, I just want to go back to something. The discovery on the counterclaims was initially stated at the

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March 9th conference here with the NRA's agreement, okay.

And just to address Mr. Correll's point, Mr.

Correll has not moved or filed counterclaims or sought discovery on these issues. And in regard to the relevance of these demands, these demands that we're talking about seek information like all the documents relating to statements he made on this date or that date as a campaigning politician for the position of the AG. The Office of the Attorney General brought these claims, we have produced our investigatory file to the parties. The documents we have, everything we looked at, they have. So the relevance of statements made on the campaign trail relate only to claims against the Attorney General's office. It cannot be said that we have not made specific factual allegations of wrongdoing to support these claims.

And the idea that there may be -- their claims against the Attorney General may suffice as a counterclaim, that's separate entirely, but they have to litigate these claims and see if they rise or fall on the proof we put before the Court, and we've pled adequate claims. These demands were made to the Attorney General in her official and individual capacity as we learned through meet and confers. They relate almost solely to the counterclaims. There were two exceptions, which we at the Office of the Attorney General responded to. And so, your Honor, I think

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there's no ground to go forward on these.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, there's another one where I can't issue an order because nobody's moved to compel at this point and/or moved for a protective order. So I can only arm twist so much. And at this point, I don't really get it. I mean, I am interested in this question of when — to the extent that the Attorney General's office is suing in a derivative capacity, might that give some grounds for saying, because you don't see it a lot. But whether somebody is in an appropriate representative is an issue. I'm not saying that it raises this issue, but it's an interesting point.

MS. CONNELL: I do think it's an interesting point, your Honor. But, certainly the elected Attorney General is vested by statute with the authority to vindicate the interest of the State of New York, in protecting charitable assets from waste from being basically stolen, from being misused. That's what the legislature has enacted; that's whom the people have elected, and we have given them the evidence that we've relied upon to bring these claims.

THE COURT: That's an excellent statement of the countering point, but people bringing derivative actions can be tested for adequacy. And, look, this is one where I just need a motion, and maybe Justice Sherwood or maybe myself

for that, and --

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can unravel that. But again, these kinds of things, if you want to wrap them up and have them decided quickly, I'm all

MS. CONNELL: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the privilege log issue is the last one, but I take it that is mooted, that there has been no privilege log provided.

MS. EISENBERG: Yes, your Honor. But may I approach?

THE COURT: Fire away. You still have a few minutes left, but only a few.

MS. EISENBERG: Thank you, your Honor.

The privilege log for the production that was made at the beginning of this year was given to us last week on the eve of this argument --

THE COURT: Nothing like a hearing to cause people to move.

MS. EISENBERG: Yes. Now, it was a categorical privilege log which did not comply with the Commercial Division rules because they specifically called for the parties to meet and confer about whether or not the categorical privilege log is going to be the approach. And we're certainly willing to be practical and maybe amenable to the categorical approach in some instance. We certainly do not believe that the wholesale categorical approach is

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1	relevant, specifically because of the reasons that we were
2	discussing a minute ago about the allegations that the NRA
3	is criminal enterprise in August of September of 2018 before
4	the Attorney General became the Attorney General and saw a
5	single piece of evidence. So if and when she was talking to
6	lawyers about matters related to this investigation, we're
7	certainly entitled to know the dates and the parties with
8	whom
9	THE COURT: You mean before she was Attorney
10	General?
11	MS. EISENBERG: Before she became Attorney General.
12	If she was talking to Governor Cuomo, for example
13	THE COURT: Well
14	MS. EISENBERG: about the NRA.
15	THE COURT: I don't know why that would be
16	privileged anyway. But when she was a private citizen,
17	you're saying?
18	MS. EISENBERG: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Well, look, I really don't want to try
20	to come up with hypothetical documents for this. You know,

THE COURT: Well, look, I really don't want to try to come up with hypothetical documents for this. You know, generally speaking, people start with the categorical and move to individual when we need to, otherwise, you all would. And believe me, on your side, you probably have a lot more privileged documents than they do and you're the last people who are going to want to have to go document by

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document unless you're already doing that.

I don't feel like I have enough to sort of give you, no, I will forbid them from doing categorical. One of the nice parts of the rules was to permit that kind of thing, really on both sides, to avoid what we've all gone through in our professional lives spending thousands of hours categorizing things. I'm hopeful you can find a way to say, Look, X, Y and Z broad categories is fine, we have some concerns about this category and we would like to have you be more granular on that and then you would have a specific thing to bring to my or Judge Sherwood's -- have I mention him enough yet -- his attention, to have somebody say, Well, look, here's what I think on this NRA thing. I would certainly urge you all to do that here, and not sort of -- it's not one way or the other, because that site swings both ways, as they say. So, again, I'm trying to be helpful.

MS. EISENBERG: You are. Thank you very much for your comments, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I think that's all the issues that I had on my list. I see either people agreeing with that. So either people are exhausted or they agree that we've covered everything.

-- I want to thank everybody. Very efficient and well done argument. And as I said, I'll take the motions

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under submission. And if there needs to be motions arising out of these discovery things, then let me know. And I would like you to get back to me within a few days as to whether you're amenable to having Justice Sherwood operate as a Discovery Master, I'd appreciate it — so let's say by Wednesday of next week.

Thanks very much.

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CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE ORIGINAL STENOGRAPHIC MINUTES TAKEN OF THIS PROCEEDING.

VANESSA MILLER

Senior Court Reporter